VOL. VI. NO. 41.] GREENSBORO, N. C., OCTOBER 12, 1861. [WHOLE NO. 296

THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

I Saw her at Twilight.

BY T. L. DURHAM.

The evening winds were sighing through the distant grove,
And Philomela long had sung itself to sleep,
When one most fair, adorned with charms of early love,
Retired from busy scenes of life awhile to weep.
I watched her at the twilight when the world was still.
And Nature had in pensiveness sunk into rest—
I saw her view the stars that do the heavens fill
Like spirits hovering in a clime where all are blest.
A deep prophetic stillness all around her reigned
As she was borne away on wings of evening prayer;
She seemed to wish a brighter, lovelier world to gain
And seek a happy home with radiant angels there.
The world, though often filled with brightest dreams of gladness,
No real charms could give to her aspiring heart;
She felt, oh! deeply felt earth's sorrows and its sadness,
And wished from all that is bright beneath the sun to part.
I looked with joy into her deep, dark, dreamy eye,
Until my soul became enchained within her own;
Her smile, like the sunbeam-spangled glories of the sky,
With strong enchantment in my heart and round me shone.
I scarce drew to look on her angelic face,
And said, why weepest thou? She did low whispering say,
The world is dark: I seek not here my resting place—
My home, bright home of rest in Heaven is far away.

Militia Bill.

[Continued.]

SEC. 21. The uniform of the militia shall be that prescribed for the army of the Confederate States, but the button shall have the words "North Carolina" thereon.

SEC. 22. All officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall take the following oath, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that while I continue in the service I will bear true faith and yield obedience to the State of North Carolina, and that I will serve it honestly and faithfully against its enemies, and that I will observe and obey the orders of the Governor of the said State, and orders of the officers appointed over me, according to law." This oath shall be taken and subscribed by the officer and returned to the adjutant general.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the adjutant general to keep books in which all commissions given to officers shall be recorded, to issue all orders of the commander in chief, and to keep a record thereof, and to do all other things properly belonging to the adjutant and inspector general of an army. He shall discharge the duties of quartermaster and paymaster general, commissary general, and chief of ordnance, with such assistants in each department not exceeding four in times of war, and one in times of peace, and such clerks as the Governor may deem necessary, to be appointed by him and subject to his removal; said assistants shall do duty in any of said departments when required by the adjutant general, and shall have rank and pay not higher than captain in times of war, and the rank and pay of captain in times of peace; said pay to be the same as in the confederate service; and the clerks shall receive not more than five hundred, nor less than three hundred dollars *per annum*. The adjutant general shall receive for his services as above directed, in time of war the pay and allowance of a brigadier general in the army of the Confederate States, and in time of peace one thousand five hundred dollars, and may hold his office four years from and after the meeting of the first regular session of the General Assembly after the passage of this act, or until this successor is elected.

SEC. 24. Major generals will command two brigades when in actual service. It shall be the duty of the brigadier general to review at least once a year the regiments composing his brigade. It shall be the duty of the colonel to assemble his regimen: twice in each year for drill and review. It shall be the duty of the captain to assemble his company for drill once a month in time of war, and once in three months in time of peace.

SEC. 25. For failure to perform the duties required in section 24 of this act, the brigadier general shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars; the colonel, one hundred dollars; and if any captain or commanding officer of a company shall fail or neglect to muster his company, as directed by section 24 of this act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of six dollars for each failure, to be adjudged by the next regimental court martial; and if he or any commissioned officer of the company shall fail to appear equipped as directed at said muster, the officer so failing shall pay the sum of four dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at a company muster, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar; and if he attend without being armed and accoutred, he shall pay the sum of fifty cents, which sum shall be adjudged by the company court martial according to the circumstances of said delinquent: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next succeeding company muster to make his excuse, which shall always be on oath, the officer highest in rank present being hereby authorized to administer the same. When companies consist principally of persons residing within any town, and the muster ground is at or within one mile of said town, all fines imposed by this act for not appearing at reviews and musters, or if appearing, not being properly armed and accoutred, shall be doubled.

SEC. 26. That in each brigade the general commanding the same shall appoint a brigade inspector who shall hold the rank of major, whose duty it shall be to drill all the commissioned officers and orderly sergeants of the brigade at least two days before each regimental muster, said officers being required to drill in uniform, and for each day's service he shall receive two dollars, to be paid at the treasury upon certificate of the commandant of the brigade that such services were rendered. He shall drill according to Hardee's Tactics, and such other tactics as the commander in-chief may prescribe, and a copy of such tactics shall be furnished to each commissioned officer by the adjutant general at the expense of the State.

SEC. 27. Between the middle and end of November in each year, every regiment of militia shall be regularly mustered by the brigadier general, or its own commander. For this muster each captain shall fill out two muster rolls, blanks to be furnished by the adjutant general, which shall contain the names of all persons belonging to the company. By these muster rolls, the brigadier general, or commander of the regiment, shall muster each company, after having inspected it. These rolls shall be signed by both the captain and mustering officer, and be, by the latter, sent to the adjutant general. The colonel shall make similiar rolls for his staff.

SEC. 28. The commissioned officers of companies, or a majority of them, shall, after every muster of the company, on a day to be appointed by the commanding officer of the company, meet in court martial, and proceed to try and determine all cases which may come before them, and on conviction of any delinquent, the officer highest in rank, present, shall enter up judgment, and issue writs of execution against the goods and chattels or body of the delinquent, as in judgment in civil cases.

SEC. 29. The right of appeal shall be allowed from a company to a regimental court martial, but no appeal shall be granted, unless the person praying the same shall give notice thereof in ten days from the sitting of the court, and he shall give security, to be approved by the captain or presiding officer of the company court martial, to abide by the decision of the regimental court martial; said appeal shall be taken in like manner as appeals from justices of the peace to the county courts, and shall be proceeded on in like manner by the regimental court martial.

SEC. 30. Every execution coming up on a judgment entered up before any court martial, shall be directed to a constable or the sheriff of the county, and the officer to whom such execution may be directed and delivered, shall proceed to collect the same in the manner and under the rules established in civil cases, and shall be allowed the same fees for his services. He shall make his return to the next company court martial, under a penalty of twenty dollars for every neglect of duty, to be recovered by suit on the official bond of such constable or sheriff, in the name of the State to the use of the presiding officer of the court martial from which such execution issued. Any penalty so recovered shall be appropriated as other military fines, and in case the presiding officer of any court martial should fail in any such suit, he is authorized to use so much of the fines of the company or regiment, as the case may be, as shall be necessary to defray the expenses of said suit.

SEC. 31. The presiding officer of such court shall administer to each member the following oath, viz: "We, A. B. C., do each of us swear, (or affirm,) that we will faithfully enquire into all delinqueneies brought before this court and assess the fines therefor, without partiality, favor, or affection. So help us God."

SEC. 32. Every court martial shall have the power and authority to issue writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* upon any judgment rendered in said courts under the same rules as are now or may be prescribed by law in civil cases; said writ shall be executed by any lawful officer of the county, and it shall be returned to the county court, under the same rules and regulations as though the said writ had been issued by a justice of the peace, and shall be treated and governed accordingly, except no affidavit shall be required to make up any issue of fraud.

SEC. 33. All executions issued by any court martial and levied upon real estate, shall be returned to the county court under the same rules, regulations and law as justice's executions for the same.

SEC. 34. All witnesses who have been summoned by any court martial shall appear accordingly, and continue from term to term until discharged, and in default thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered by a *scire facias*, issued by said court martial.

SEC. 35. There shall be in each regiment a regimental court martial, composed of the commandant of regiment, and the commandants of battalions and companies, in the regiment, or attached to it. A majority of these officers shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 36. The senior officer present shall preside. The court shall sit twice in every year at such time and place as the commandant may appoint.

SEC. 37. The president and members shall take the oath prescribed for a company court martial, which shall be administered in the same manner.

SEC. 38. The adjutant shall act as judge advocate in such courts, and in addition to other duties, shall keep a fair record of the proceedings of the court, and in case of his disability to attend, the president shall appoint an acting judge advocate in his stead.

SEC. 39. The said regimental court shall have power to assess fines according to law, upon officers of the regiment, upon officers attached thereto, or upon other persons when specially authorized; may hear and determine appeals from the company courts martial, and may remit or lessen any fines imposed by them or any fine imposed by the preceding regimental court, on good cause being shown; may adjourn from time to time until the business before it is completed; and if a quorum be not present, may adjourn until a quorum is formed, or the commanding officer may adjourn it to any day, giving reasonable notice thereof.

SEC. 40. All complaints upon which general courts martial may be ordered, shall be in writing, under oath, signed by the complainant, and shall clearly specify the offence, and the time when, and the place where it was committed.

SEC. 41. Every officer to be tried by court martial shall be put under arrest.

SEC. 42. No commissioned officer shall be tried but by a general court martial to be ordered by a brigadier general, or higher authority.

SEC. 43. No officer shall be arrested for an offence committed more than one year before application for such arrest, unless his absence or other manifest impediment, has prevented the preferment of the complaint within that time.

SEC. 44. Any officer making an arrest shall forthwith certify the same to the brigadier general, together with the cause thereof, and the charges, specifications and proofs offered to sustain said charges. No officer shall be arrested but by a field officer of his regiment or commander of his company, or higher authority.

SEC. 45. If the brigadier general shall refuse to order a court martial upon any officer so arrested, he shall cause an order of discharge to be issued, and, if no court martial be ordered within thirty days, the arrested officer shall be restored to command.

SEC. 46. The Governor, for misconduct within his own knowledge, or upon complaint in writing by any commissioned officer, may order a court of inquiry to investigate charges against any officer of militia. His order for such court shall be issued by the adjutant general.

SEC. 47. A court martial shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine members, and shall be constituted in the same manner as is provided for the government of similar courts in the army of the Confederate States.

SEC. 48. At least ten days before the meeting of any court martial, the officer detailing the same shall give the officer arrested notice in writing of the time and place of the sitting of the court for his trial; and shall furnish him with a list of the officers detailed therefor, and he shall draw up in writing the charges and specifications of the alleged offence and shall sign his name thereto, and cause a duplicate of the same to be delivered to the accused ten days before his trial; and if he objects and the court is satisfied that he has not received the same, they shall adjourn so as to allow the time required to elapse after the delivery of the proper notice. Upon such trial, nothing shall be alleged against the accused, except what is embraced in the charges and specifications, unless for misconduct on trial.

SEC. 49. The officer detailing a court martial for the trial of any commissioned officer, shall appoint a judge advocate and an orderly to summon the court and witnesses, and a provost marshal.

SEC. 50. The judge advocate, after being notified of his appointment, shall issue subpœnas for witnesses, as well for the prosecution as for the accused; shall attend the court; attend to the preparation and disposition of the record; have the custody and safe keeping of all papers connected with the trial; and perform all the duties pertaining to his office as prescribed by the regulations of the army of the Confederate States. The judge advocate shall be the certifying officer to authenticate copies of papers and documents used before courts martial, courts of inquiry, or boards of officers.

SEC. 51. Before a court martial proceeds to the trial of an officer, the judge advocate shall administer to the president and members thereof, severally, the following oath, viz: "You, A. B, do swear, (or affirm,) that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the State of North Carolina and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice, according to law, without partiality, favor or affection, according to your conscience and the best of your understanding; and you do further swear (or affirm) that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority; neither will you discover or disclose the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial, unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law: So help you God." And so soon as the oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words, viz: "You, A. B, do swear, that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court martial unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in due course of law; nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same: So help you God."

SEC. 52. No member of the court shall be challenged by the accused before the president, judge advocate and members shall have been sworn; only one member shall be challenged at a time, and the challenge shall be in writing, stating the cause of said challenge. The court being then cleared and the challenged member having withdrawn, the other members shall proceed to try whether the challenge is good. Illegality or irregularity in the detail of a member of the court shall be good cause of challenge by either party; but shall be considered as waived unless the objection is taken at the time and in the manner aforesaid.

SEC. 53. If the accused neglects to appear and defend, or refuses to plead, or withdraws in contempt of the court, the court may proceed to trial and judgment as if he had pleaded not guilty.

SEC. 54. If any person summoned as a witness to attend any court martial, shall fail to appear accordingly, the judge advocate may issue a *capias ad respondendum* in like manner and with the like consequences as in criminal prosecutions, and if such witness be an officer, he shall be liable to arrest, and tried by court martial, and to be cashiered or censured; and if any person so summoned, and attending, shall refuse to give evidence, he may be fined as aforesaid, or be committed to prison by the court as for a contempt; and the said fines shall be collected by the sheriff of the county in the same manner and the same proceedings had thereon, in case of failure to pay as are had on executions issued from any court of record in the State: *Provided*, That in all cases the judge advocate shall place in the hands of the sheriff or collector of the county in which said witness resides, an execution for the amount of such fine, and make a return to the presiding officer of the court martial, issuing said execution, setting forth against whom such execution has issued, and for what amount, and to what officer it was delivered.

SEC. 55. Before the witnesses testify they shall be sworn by the judge advocate in the following form, viz: "You swear, or affirm (as the case may be,) that the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: So help you God."

SEC. 56. When the adjutant is complainant for neglect or default in making returns, he shall not be required to be present; and his certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence that such return was or was not made, and that a copy of a return is true.

SEC. 57. The statement of the complainant and the defence of the accused, and motions, arguments and objections to the proceeding by either party, and the answer thereto, shall be submitted to the court in writing; the evidence and pro-

ceedings in and out of court, and opinions of the judge advocate on questions of law arising during the trial, shall be put in writing by him. After the prosecution and defence are concluded he shall state and sum up the evidence and give his opinion to the court upon matters of law, which opinion, with the judgment he shall put in writing. When a question is to be decided, the judge advocate shall receive the vote of each member, beginning with the youngest and proceeding to the oldest, and unless two-thirds of the members agree that the accused is guilty, he shall be acquitted.

Sec. 58. If two-thirds of the members find him to be guilty, he shall be sentenced to be reprimanded in orders, or to forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to be cashiered, either or all of them; in the last case, may be further adjudged to be disqualified from holding any military office during life or for a term of years; but no sentence of disqualification or of dismissal from office shall be executed, until the proceedings of the court shall have been laid before the commander-in-chief, and approved by him.

Sec. 59. Courts martial may preserve order during their sessions, and whosoever in such court behaves in a disorderly or an insulting manner, or makes a tumult or disturbance, may be arrested by order of the court, and confined, not exceeding twenty four hours, or fined not exceeding ten dollars, either or both. If the fine be not paid, the judge advocate shall issue a mitimus forthwith, to commit such person to prison in the same manner and with the same effect as upon executions in cases of prosecutions for non-payment of military fines and costs.

Sec. 60. The original proceedings and sentence of any court martial, with the papers used therein, certified by the judge advocate, shall be sealed up, and without delay delivered by him to the officer ordering the court, who shall transmit the same with his written approval or disapproval, and the reasons therefor subjoined, to the adjutant general to be filed in his office The judge advocate shall also make, certify and transmit the parole of the court martial to the same office. The order constituting the court, or a certified copy thereof, must be attached to the bill, and signed by all the persons interested.

Sec. 61. Every decision of a court martial shall be officially communicated to the accused by the officer ordering the court, within three days after said officer shall have approved or disapproved of such decision. The officer ordering the court, and the party tried thereof shall receive, upon request from the adjutant general, a copy of the record, the party tried paying a reasonable sum for his copy. Every person who shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment of a court martial, may appeal therefrom to the commander-in-chief, who, upon examination, may remit the proceedings to the said court for reconsideration, or may confirm or disapprove the same, and his decision shall be final. Officers in court martial shall rank by seniority of commission.

(To be continued)

MURDER PRACTICE.—The Lynchburg Virginian learns from a friend that has just arrived from Harper's Ferry, that the Yankees keep up a fire daily, from the Maryland shore, upon the citizens of that place. They shoot at men, women and children, indiscriminately. A few days since, they shot a little girl, causing, fortunately, only a flesh wound. Some little boys that were aping the military in the streets, were fired upon half an hour. Dr. N. Marmion, the most venerable physician in the town, (a son-in-law to the inventor of Hall's breech loading rifle, and brother-in-law of Hon. W. P. Hall, the Lincoln Lieut. Governor of Missouri,) was shot as he was riding along the road, and only escaped by deserting his horse. His house, the old Wager Mansion on the hill, was since fired into. The citizens appointed a committee to remonstrate with the Federal officers upon the subject, who promised a correction; but the practice is still continued. These are the barbarians that are to win us back to the "paternal Government."

A GUN FIRED BY ELECTRICITY.—At Edinburg, a wire has been stretched between Edinburg Castle and the Calton Hill, 4000 feet long, which fires a gun at the Castle daily at 2 o'clock. The objection to firing a gun at the observatory at Calton Hill was that it would derange the instruments there. Accordingly a wire was stretched clear across the city without a rest. The electric current passing on it carries a clock at the Castle, which at 1 o'clock, drops a weight that discharges the gun.

The Hon. Matt Ward, late United States Senator from Texas, died at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, on Saturday last.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Times.

A Letter from one of Capt. Morehead's Company.

Dear Friend:—After guarding the Yankee prisoners in the Fair Grounds at Raleigh for two or three weeks, we were ordered, not to our Regiment in Virginia, that of Col. Tew, 2d Regiment of State Troops, but to Washington, N. C. We left Raleigh early in the morning on Monday, 23d of Sept. and reached New Berne, on the evening of the same day.

If the Yankees were to take that town, and should be treated by the citizens of that place, with as much indifference, as we were treated, they would freeze them out in a few days.

We left New Berne after twelve, came up the Neuse about ten miles, and from thence, we marched ten miles to Swift Creek, where we were entertained in the most hospitable manner by Mr. Colbert, who is a type of the true sons of Carolina. I need scarcely say that such a man is blessed with a wife, and she, as noble and generous as himself, sends him on every good work. Mr. Colbert is the contractor of the Stage line, between New Berne and Washington, and here I saw one of the old Bland & Dunn Coaches, the sight of which carried my thoughts back to the dear home of my boyhood. I remembered, how, before our Railroad was made, I delighted to watch for the arrival of the Stage, and listen to the mellow tones of the Stage horn as they reverberated o'er our beautiful hills and through our dear old streets.

We started on our way, the next morning, much refreshed, and with the gratitude and friendship of soldiers, towards Mr. and Mrs. Colbert. After an unpleasant day's march, we halted near Washington; the men being much fatigued, and foot-sore. But we were soon made to forget all our toil and weariness, the Mayor of Washington met us over the River and requested us to wait, as the Ladies were preparing a dinner for us, and had but a few hours notice to do so—it was now about 3 o'clock, and we were soon marched over to a most sumptuous dinner. Whilst marching through the streets, we forgot the dreary way we had passed, who would not at meeting such a kind welcome, so many bright eyes, sweet smiles and beautiful faces? This was to most of us, our first visit, but if our lives are spared—it will not be our last. Often in our pilgrimage through life—in war and in peace we will, in imagination, wander back to Washington as to a green oasis in the desert of the Past, around which our hearts will love to linger.

After dinner we took Boats for our destination, and whilst waiting for them to "wood up," a few of us took a stroll, to look once more at the beautiful Town rendered dear to us, by the kind welcome and generous hospitality of its citizens. On our way, we learned that the Ladies were making Cartridges, and went to see them, in our dirt, dust, and Fatigue suits. They met us with that kindness which has ever characterized the place, we soon felt at home, and found the Ladies as pleasant and sociable, as they were pretty, they acted as our Ladies at home do, and you know that pleased me. I was much pleased to meet an acquaintance, who was at our Edgeworth a short time since; and after spending a very pleasant afternoon, we went aboard our Boats, and were soon steaming down the old Tar or Taw River. We witnessed next morning, a beautiful sun-rise, and the lovely scenery on the Pamlico Sound. After breakfast, with the Captain of the Boat, to whom we are all indebted for many favours; we came ashore at Juniper Bay, and entered upon some of the finest land in the world—belonging to Judge Donnell; the weeds are about eight feet high, the corn so high, that they pasture cattle in it, and the ears cannot be reached by cattle. The ears are not proportioned to the stalk, this year, on account of drought, and yet the ground is covered with water. We found Mr. Jones the Superintendent a very kind man, and return our sincere thanks, for the many favours received at his hands. We acknowledge our indebtedness to others, for a good dinner. After a good rest, we started to this place, passing through farms just like the first mentioned, all along the shore of Lake Mattamuskeet, a beautiful sheet of water, about twenty-five miles long. We found the people, along the road, as clever as we could wish, turning out to aid us in every possible way. We are now encamped on the shore of the Lake. Leaving out, the white tents, bristling bayonets, and soldiers, the place reminds me of the "Happy Valley" in Rassalas, not only in appearance, but we are cut off from the world, and like that valley, we have a little world in ourselves. This is a land flowing with milk and honey, and we have found the people all hospitable and kind. We had an alarm, a few nights since, that the Yankees were landing, five miles below us, we went down in quick time, but found no Yankees, and had to return without our morning sport. We had quite a storm here, on last Friday, had to prop our Tents, and the rain poured down. We have eleven cases of Measles in camp; with this exception we are well and doing well. We wish the men of Guilford would raise a company for State defence come take our post, and let us go to our Regiment where we belong.—

H. C. G. Ex Officio.

FOR THE TIMES.

The Ladies Soldiers Aid Society of Greensboro and Vicinity

Have prepared and collected the following articles, which have been forwarded to Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Surgeon General, for the North Carolina Hospital recently established at Petersburg Va:

19 Comforts
18 Sheets
8 Quilts
6 Blankets
20 Feather Pillows
9 Pillow Ticks
14 Colored Shirts
48 White Shirts
13 Towels
34 Pair Drawers
2 Boxes Linen Lint & Bandages
9 Pillow Cases
21 Pair Yarn Socks, prepared by the following ladies:

Mrs. Jno A. Mebane	3 pair
" W. J. McConnel	4 "
" Wm. Sinclair and Miss M. Jones	8 "
" D. P. Weir	2 "
Miss S. Mitchell	1 "
" M. Raven	1 "
" B. Herring	1 "
" L. Yancey	1 "

Donations of Damestic Wines, Peach and Blackberry Cordials, Raspberry and Blackberry vinegars, Preserves, Jellies, Catsups, Brandy Peaches, Honey, Jamaica Ginger, Pickles, Tomatoes in Cans, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Sage, Red Pepper, Lima Beans, Dried Fruits, Black Pepper, Spices, Vanuilla, Mustard, Mutton Suet, Cherry, Slippery Elm and Dogwood Barks, Arrow Root, Farina, Gum Arabic, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Cologne, Bay Rum, have been received from the following persons:

Mrs. R. G. Lindsay,
" J. H. Smith,
" R. Gorrell,
" John Sloan,
" Jesse H. Lindsay,
" J. A. Gilmer,
" J. M. Dick,
" T. M. Jones,
" M. McIver,
" L. Kernutt,
" J. M Morehead,
" P. Adams,
" R. P. Dick,
" W. H. Cumming.
" J. Hiatt,
" R. Sterling,
" W. Frerichs,
" J. D. Campbell,
" John Houston,
Miss M. Ryan,
Mr. Wm. Lloyd,
" J. L. Gorrell,
" W. Woollen,
" R. M. Sloan, Jr.,
" A. P. Newheart,
" W. C. Porter,
" R. Bowman,
" D. F. Caldwell,
" J. M. Garrett.
" Jesse H. Lindsay,
" M. Smith,

RICHARD STERLING,
Corresponding Secretary.

October 8th, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—You will please publish the enclosed letter of acknowledgements from Surgeon General Johnson and oblige yours, &c. RICHD. STERLING.

Surgeon General Office,
Raleigh, Oct. 7th 1861.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of Oct. 3d was duly received and I have to thank the members of the "Ladies Soldiers aid Society of Greensboro and vicinity" through you, for the valuable and varied contributions, which they have been pleased to make to the N. C. Hospital at Petersburg. This is the most varied, complete, and extensive assortment which I have as yet received, demonstrating the good taste and judgement, as well as the charity, of the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity. There is not one single article, that will not be found useful, and be made to promote the comfort and health of some brave soldier, who has abandoned the comforts of home and the soothing care of kindred and friends, to risk limb and life, in defence of our homes, our wives, and our children, and all that is held honorable and dear among men. Our cause is a just one, and if we will do our duty we have every reason to believe that God, the Righteous and Just, will bless our efforts. I have the honor to be very Respectfully Your Obt. Servt. CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
Surgeon General, N. C.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. S. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it is deranged all the functions well fully developed. The *stomach* the powers of the system are is almost entirely dependent on the head by action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, and the whole are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of our organs—the **Liver**. having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all diseased or foul matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood**, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is **better, prevented**, by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus**, and a preventive of **Cholera.**

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system The effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer and Bowel** complaints yield almost as quickly.

One or two doses cures **Worms** in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague**, and all **Fevers** of a **Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

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